

Appendix B

Notice of Preparation (NOP)

Index to Location Where Each Individual NOP Comment is Addressed in EIR

Comments on NOP

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, Governor

CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION100 Howe Avenue, Suite 100-South
Sacramento, CA 95825-8202**PAUL D. THAYER, Executive Officer**

(916) 574-1800 FAX (916) 574-1810

California Relay Service From TDD Phone 1-800-735-2922
from Voice Phone 1-800-735-2929**Contact Phone: (916) 574-1897****Contact FAX: (916) 574-1885**

**NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF
A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
AND
NOTICE OF PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING**

CSLC EIR No.: 738

Project: EIR for Ellwood Oil Development and Pipeline Project

CSLC Ref Files: W30119, W40912

SCH #: _____

Date: June 28, 2006**To:** Interested Parties

Project: Development of Oil and Gas Production on Leases PRC 3120.1 and 3242.1 from Platform Holly, New On-shore Pipeline, and Decommissioning Ellwood Marine Terminal (PRC 3904).

Applicant: Venoco, Inc.
5464 Carpinteria Avenue, Suite J
Carpinteria, California 93013

Location: The existing facilities at Lease PRC 3120.1 and 3242.1 include Platform Holly on State tide and submerged lands off the coast of Santa Barbara County near the city of Goleta, California. Ellwood oil and gas onshore facilities including the Property adjacent to the Sandpiper Golf Course, UC Santa Barbara leased lands near Ocean Meadows Golf Course, and proposed pipeline corridor along State Route 101 to Las Flores Canyon.

Project Description:

The Project being proposed by Venoco is to extend the oil and gas lease boundaries of PRC 3120.1 and 3242.1 to fully develop the oil reserves, provide for safety improvements and upgrades at the existing Ellwood Onshore Facility (EOF), and eliminate all operations at the Ellwood Marine Terminal (EMT) by the installation of a new onshore pipeline route system. Components of the proposed Project include

expansion of oil and gas reserves of PRC 3120.1 and 3242.1 from Platform Holly; drill up to 40 new wells from Platform Holly; several upgrades and safety improvements to the EOF; a new pipeline that would take existing and expanded oil produced from Platform Holly and treated at the EOF to the All American Pipeline Limited Partnership's Coastal Pipeline located at Las Flores Canyon; and, decommissioning the existing Ellwood Marine Oil Terminal since it would be replaced by the new pipeline delivery system. Attachment 1 provides a more detailed Project description, location, proposed alternatives, and potential environmental effects. If this Notice does not include Attachment 1, copies and additional copies of this Notice and Attachment 1 can be obtained at www.slc.ca.gov and at the following locations:

County of Santa Barbara
Energy Division
123 Anapamu St.
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
Attn: Dean Dusette
Phone: (805) 568-2287

City of Goleta
Planning & Environmental
Services
130 Cremona Drive, Suite B
Goleta, CA 93117
Attn: Rob Mullane
Phone: (805) 961-7544

California State Lands Commission
Mineral Resources Management
Division
200 Oceangate, 12th Floor
Long Beach, CA 90802
Attn: Jeff Planck
Phone: (562) 590-5306

Purpose of Public Scoping Process:

The California State Lands Commission (CSLC) will be the Lead Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and will prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for this project. Santa Barbara County and the city of Goleta will be responsible agencies and work closely with the CSLC.

The purpose of this Notice of Preparation / Notice of Public Scoping Meeting is to obtain agency and the public's views as to the scope and content of the environmental information and analysis, including the significant environmental issues and reasonable alternatives and mitigation measures that should be included in the draft EIR. Applicable agencies will need to use the EIR when considering related permits or other approvals for the Project.

Due to the time limits mandated by State law, written comments must be sent by **Monday, July 31, 2006**. Please send your comments at the earliest possible date to:

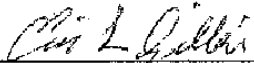
Eric Gillies, Staff Environmental Scientist
California State Lands Commission
100 Howe Avenue, Suite 100-South
Sacramento, CA 95825
FAX: (916) 574-2274 E-mail: gilliee@slc.ca.gov

NOTE: You are encouraged to submit electronic copies of your comments in Microsoft Word format. If comments are faxed or sent by e-mail, please also mail a copy to ensure that a clean copy is received by this office.

Pursuant to Section 15083, Title 14, California Code of Regulations, the CSLC will also conduct two public scoping meetings for the proposed Project to receive oral testimony at the time and place listed below:

DATE: Monday, July 24, 2006
TIME: 3:00 PM and 6:00 PM
LOCATION: Goleta Community Center, Rooms 1 and 2
5679 Hollister Avenue
Goleta, California 93117

If you have any questions or would like a copy of this Notice and Attachment 1, please contact Eric Gillies at the above address, by phone (916) 574-1897, or e-mail at gilliee@slc.ca.gov. Copies of this Notice will also be available at the public scoping meeting and on the CSLC web page: www.slc.ca.gov (under "Project Updates").

Signature:  Date: 6-28-2006
Eric L. Gillies
Staff Environmental Scientist

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Venoco, Inc. (Venoco) is a privately held, independent oil and gas company that has filed an application with the California State Lands Commission (CSLC) to expand oil development on PRC 3120.1 and 3242.1 from Platform Holly off the coast of Santa Barbara County and install a new pipeline from the Ellwood Onshore Facility (EOF) connecting to the existing All American Pipeline at Las Flores Canyon (Project). Figure 1 provides Venoco's Ellwood operation oil and gas facilities and lease locations as they presently exist and Figure 2 provides an aerial view of the facilities. This document provides a description of the proposed Project, its location, and its various components. Subsequent sections describe potential alternatives to the proposed Project, the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) scope, potential environmental impacts that would be addressed in the EIR, and the criteria that would be used to develop mitigation measures necessary to reduce potentially significant impacts to a less-than-significant level.

1.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Project being proposed by Venoco is to extend the oil and gas lease boundaries of PRC 3120.1 and 3242.1, and drill up to 40 new wells from Platform Holly, provide for safety improvements and upgrades at the existing Ellwood Onshore Facility (EOF), and eliminate all operations at the Ellwood Marine Terminal (EMT) by the installation of a new onshore pipeline system.

1.3 SETTING

Existing Venoco leases, properties, and associated facilities for the Ellwood operation include the following: State leases PRC 3120.1, PRC 3242.1, PRC 3904, and PRC 421, fee title land at the Ellwood Onshore Facility (EOF), Platform Holly on PRC 3242.1, Ellwood Marine Terminal (EMT) offshore lease (PRC 3904), Interconnecting Pipelines, Ellwood Pier, and Access Road Easement to PRC 421. In addition to these Ellwood facilities, there is an existing 24-inch All American common carrier pipeline located near the entrance to the Las Flores Canyon located approximately eight miles west of the EOF that is an integral part of the proposed Project. The following provides a brief description of the existing facilities that are components of the proposed Project.

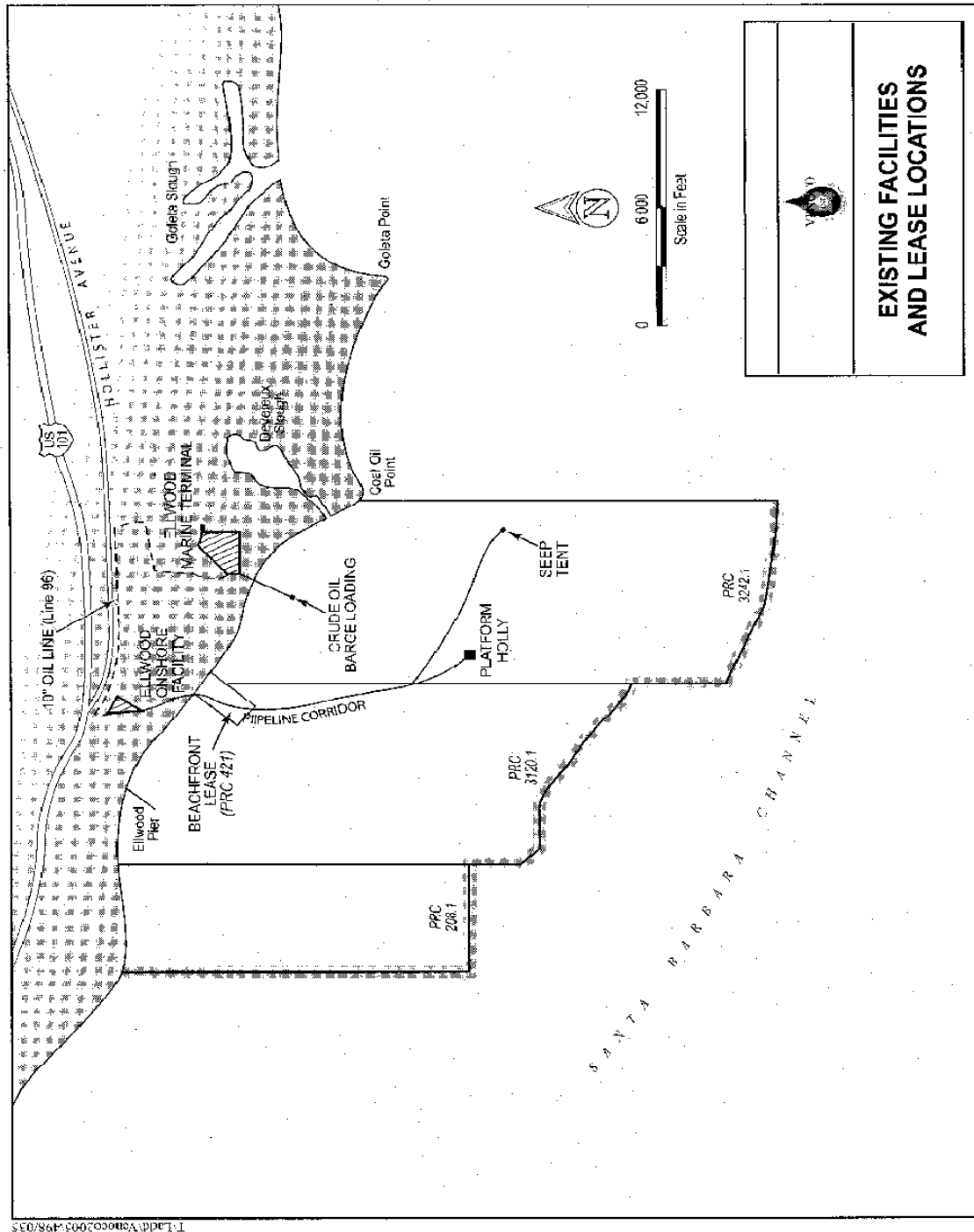
Platform Holly

State lease PRC 3120.1 was acquired by Richfield and Mobil in 1964; and State lease PRC 3242.1 was acquired by Richfield and Mobil in 1965. Venoco acquired state leases PRC 3242.1 and 3120.1 in 1997.

Platform Holly was built on PRC 3242.1 in 1966 to produce the reserves from the Rincon formation and has been in continuous operation ever since. Platform Holly was purchased from Mobil Oil by Venoco in 1997 when it acquired state leases 3242.1 and 3120.1. There is no formal documentation of the original criteria used in the structural design of Platform Holly. However, while the original design of the structure is undocumented, industry guidelines for maintenance and inspection have been followed over the years. The original structure was designed using engineering principles and applicable codes that were in use at the time.

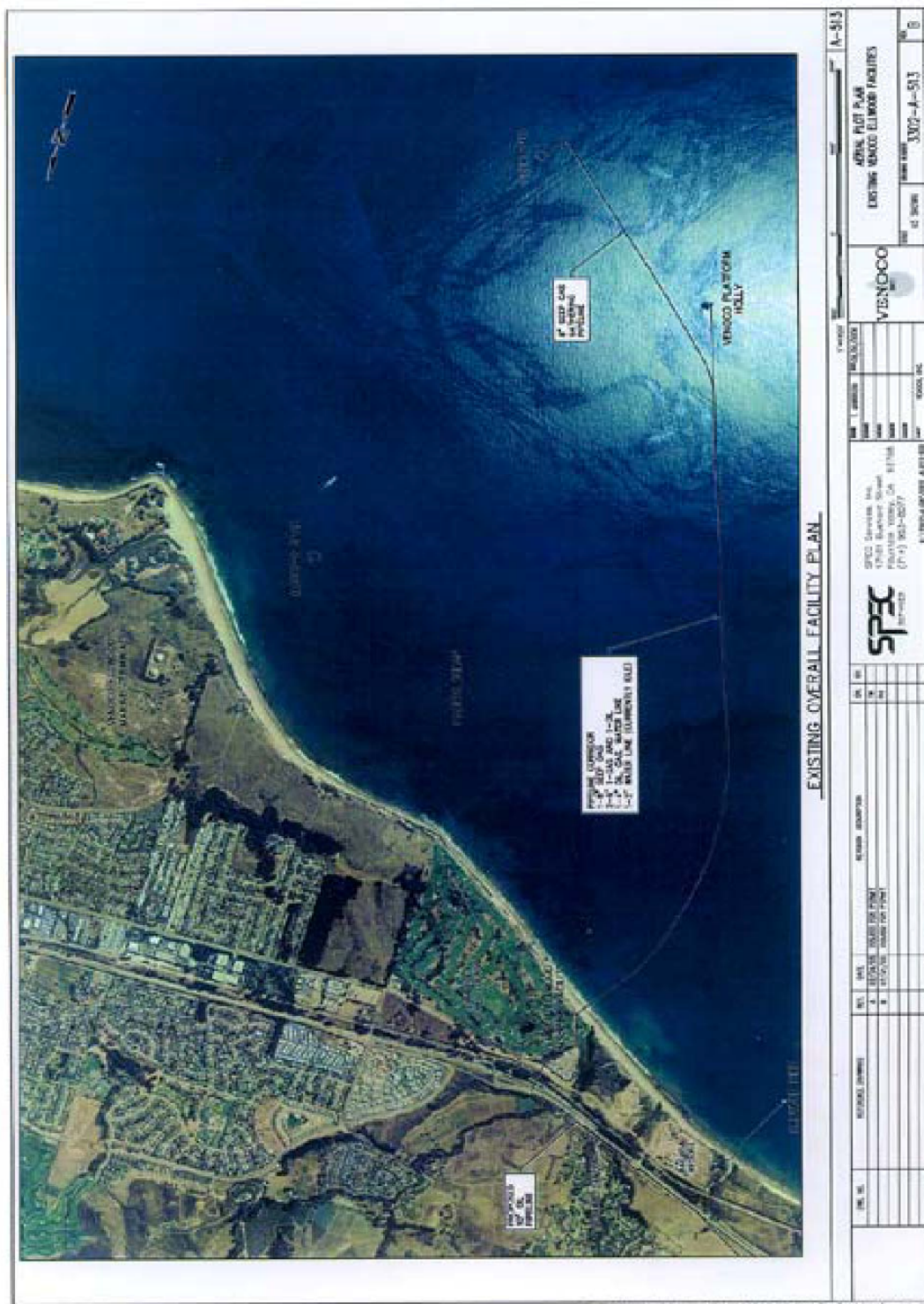
Notice of Preparation: Ellwood Oil Development and Pipeline Project
California State Lands Commission
June 27, 2006

Attachment 1
Figure 1



B-6

June 2008



A 500-year seismic analysis was conducted for Platform Holly by Mobil in 1996. The study results indicated that the platform, with minor repairs, would withstand a 500-year seismic event. The repairs were completed in 2004 and were formally approved by the CSLC.

Platform Holly is a self-contained, triple-decked, oil drilling and production platform. Production and control equipment, drilling systems and living quarters have all been revamped in recent years. The platform sits in about 211 feet of water. The boat landing on the platform is at approximately 14 feet and a heliport pad is at approximately 81 feet above sea level. Presently, 30 well slots exist on the platform.

The platform produces oil/water emulsion and natural gas that are separately transported via two 6-inch subsea pipelines to the EOF. Some of the water in the oil/emulsion may be separated on the platform and re-injected into the Monterey formation via water injection wells. The gas is compressed and then dehydrated through a glycol absorption treatment system on the platform.

Production rate on the platform has reached as high as 17,000 bbls of wet emulsion (11,000 bbls of oil and 6,000 bbls of water) per day. Platform Holly is currently permitted at a production rate of 20,000 bbls of oil emulsion per day and 20,000 MCFD gas. Current production on the Platform is approximately 4,100 bbls of oil per day, 11,000 bbls of water per day and 4,700 MCFD of gas. Cumulative production from Platform Holly since it was set in 1966 has been 64.8 million standard barrels (MMSTB) of oil and 59.1 billion standard cubic feet (BCF) of gas, as of December 31, 2004.

Of the thirty wells on Platform Holly, twenty four are currently oil/water emulsion and water producing, two are for gas injection and production, three are idle, and one is temporarily abandoned. The number of producing and idle wells would change over time based upon well workover programs and reservoir characteristics. Well operations change as needs change; for example, at some time in the life of the platform, all 30 wells were producing. The producing wells currently draw primarily from the Monterey and Rincon formations. The gas injection wells are completed in the Rincon formation and are used when the EOF is not able to treat all of the gas production. The primary operations on Platform Holly are production, well maintenance and workover operations, oil, water and gas separation, emulsion shipping, vapor recovery, and gas compression and shipping, gas dehydration, and gas lift compression.

Ellwood Onshore Facility

The EOF property is located in western Goleta near the intersection of U.S. 101 and Hollister Avenue. Surrounding land uses include Sandpiper Golf Course to the south and east; Pacific Ocean to the south; Southern Pacific Railroad, Hollister Avenue and U.S. 101 to the north; and, Bell Creek and the Bacara Resort and Spa to the west. The facility is located on a 4.5-acre triangularly shaped parcel (APN 079-210-042) enclosed by chain-link fencing. The north and west sides are partially screened by low trees and a screening wall. A helicopter pad is located on the southwest corner of the property. Approximately 80 percent of the site is occupied by oil and gas treating equipment. Access to the facility is via an existing unnamed city road from Hollister Avenue.

The existing EOF is an oil treating facility with the capability to treat 20,000 Barrels of Oil per Day (BOPD). Historically, production has reached over 11,000 BOPD from Platform Holly (Leases PRC 3120.1 and PRC 3242.1). Current permit limits restrict throughput to 13,000 BOPD if the oil is transported by barge. If production were to be transported by pipeline, the production limit would be 20,000 BOPD. As part of the existing production activities, the oil treating facilities include the following: remove produced water from the crude oil/water emulsion; reduce the hydrogen sulfide content in the treated crude oil to 70 parts per million on weight basis (ppmw) or less; inject the produced water into an

onsite disposal well; and, deliver the dry crude oil to the EMT through an underground 10-inch diameter Department of Transportation (DOT) regulated common carrier pipeline (Line 96).

A 6-inch subsea oil/water emulsion pipeline transports crude oil or a crude oil/water emulsion from Platform Holly to the EOF. Automatic shut-off valves are installed both on Platform Holly and at the EOF to terminate flow of emulsion to the facility in case of an emergency. Provisions are made at Platform Holly and the EOF for internally scraping the pipeline to remove accumulated waxes and asphaltic materials. The pipeline is periodically inspected with a "smart" pig to evaluate pipeline integrity. The crude oil/water emulsion 6-inch pipeline is received at a pressure between 72 and 80 psig.

A separate 6-inch subsea pipeline transports the produced gas from Platform Holly to the EOF at pressures between 110 and 160 psig. Automatic shutoff valves are installed both on Platform Holly and at the EOF to terminate flow of gas to the facility in case of emergency. Provisions are made at Platform Holly and the EOF for removal of accumulated water from the pipeline using cleaning pigs.

Seep gas collected through an existing 8-inch seep gas gathering pipeline is routed to the EOF for treating. Two seep tents, located approximately one mile south-east of Platform Holly are designed to collect seep gas and the associated oil. The two seep gas collection tents are installed side by side in approximately 220 feet of water and are connected by a 6-inch gas hose and a 6-inch oil line originally installed for the collection of trace amounts of oil. The tents are installed on the sea floor directly over areas of naturally occurring gas seeps. The gas and a trace amount of oil bubble up from the ocean floor and are captured in the tents. The tents were originally designed to separate the trace amounts of oil and the gas, directing the gas into a 6-inch gas hose, which leaves the southern seep tent and connects to the 8-inch seep gas gathering line. Captured oil was to be removed periodically by using the 6-inch oil line and directing the oil flow into a portable tank brought to the site for that purpose. This procedure was attempted in the past by previous field operators, with no success in recovering oil. As a result, no recent attempts have been made to recover oil from the tents, and there are no plans to do so in the future.

Treated gas is sold to The Gas Company (formerly known as the Southern California Gas Company) at a pipeline tie-in point approximately 1 mile due west of the EOF through a 6-inch diameter DOT regulated gas pipeline. This gas is delivered at a pressure of approximately 1,000 psig and contains concentrations of less than 4-parts per million on volume basis (ppmv) H₂S and less than 3 percent CO₂.

Ellwood Marine Terminal

The EMT is located on an approximate 17-acre parcel leased by Venoco from the University of California. The property is a short distance northwest of Coal Oil Point. Vehicular access to EMT is via Storke Road and a paved unnamed service road south of Ocean Meadows Golf Course. The EMT infrastructure consists of the following:

- Two 80,000 barrel, riveted construction, floating-roof oil storage tanks. These tanks were erected in 1929 and were renovated in 1977 by replacing the bottoms, repairing the roofs (single deck), installing new double roof seals and a freely vented domed roof, and sandblasting/painting the exterior surfaces. Additional renovations were made in 1983, replacing the double roof seals on the tanks. In 2005 both tanks received repairs to the internal floating roofs and bottoms. In 1991, one of the two tanks was retro-fitted with a double bottom. Each tank now has a working capacity of 65,000 barrels.
- A SCADA metering system on the incoming oil pipeline.
- One 10,000 barrel, bolted API firewater tank erected in 1950. Netting was installed to replace the existing roof in 2002.

- A pump house with two electrically driven pumps (400 horsepower total) capable of loading the offshore barge at an average rate of 4,200 barrels of oil per hour (BOPH).
- A marine loading line, 12-inch diameter to the beach, and 10-inch diameter line offshore from the beach to mooring area, with 8-inch diameter rubber hose connectors.
- An offshore irregular six point mooring system for barge operations located in approximately 60-foot water depth, 2,600 feet from shore. Each mooring (can) buoy is approximately 7 ft. OD x 10ft. long.
- Two 12-inch diameter temperature compensated meters with net and gross head printers.
- One 30-inch Diameter Sphere Buoy.
- One Hose Marker Buoy.
- 2.375-inch Diameter City Water Supply Pipeline.

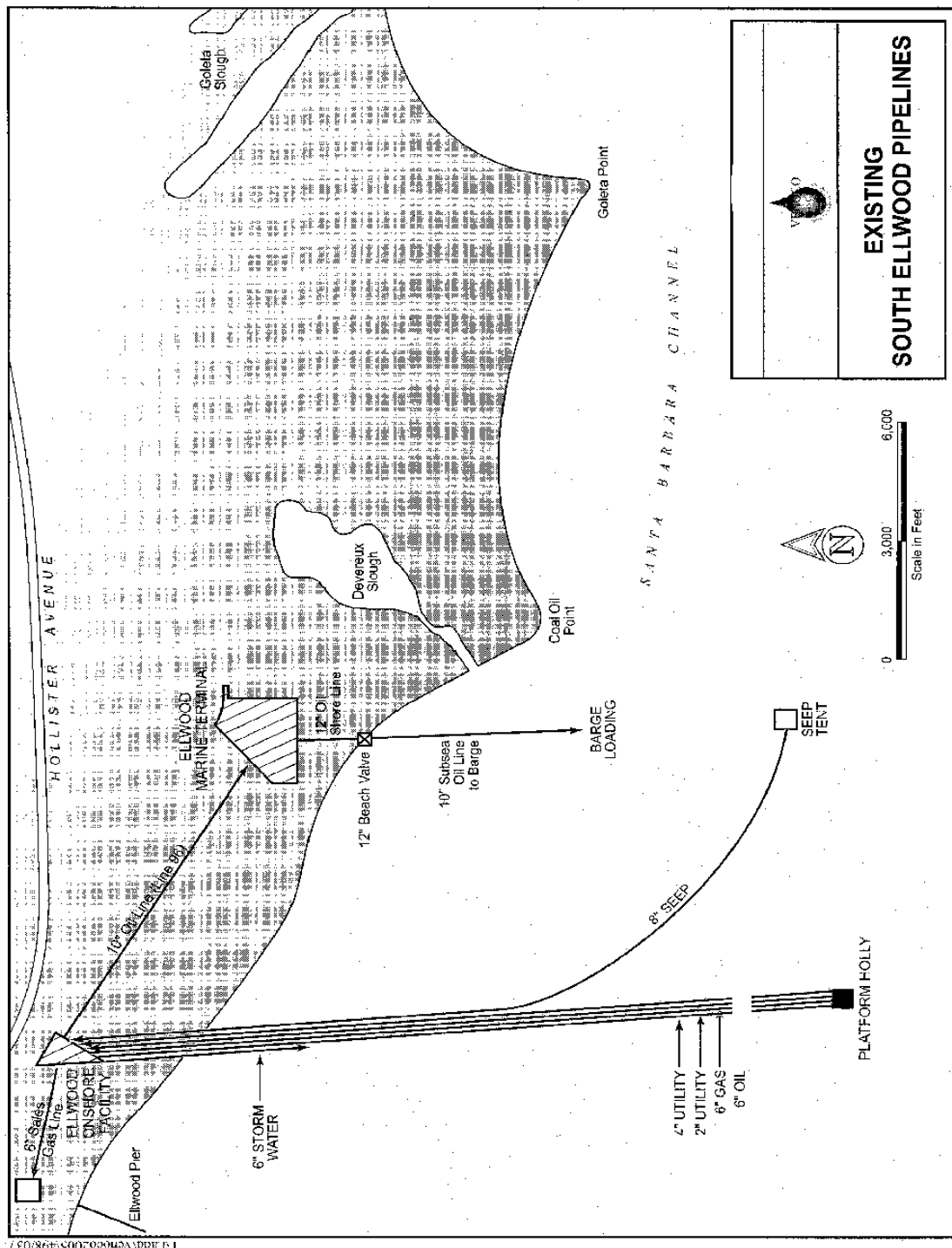
The existing terminal handles all of the oil production from the South Ellwood field. The terminal has an average barge loading rate of 4,200 BPH and a maximum barge loading capacity of 56,000 barrels.

The CSLC is currently in process of preparing an EIR for a lease extension to year 2013 and anticipates the document be circulated for public review in the Summer 2006. The onshore facilities are currently under lease with UC Santa Barbara, which the lease is set to expire in 2016.

Pipelines

Figure 3 provides a graphic of existing pipeline connections associated with the Ellwood facilities and include the following:

- Platform Holly Oil Pipeline is a 6-inch pipeline approximately 16,000 feet in length that transports the oil/water emulsion from Platform Holly to the EOF.
- Platform Holly Produced Gas Pipeline is a 6-inch pipeline approximately 16,030 feet in length that transports the produced gas from Platform Holly to the EOF.
- Line 96 is composed of approximately 16,231 feet of 10-inch pipeline that transports crude from the EOF, through the 6-inch Venoco Ellwood Onshore Oil Transfer Pipeline, and into the EMT. Line 96 is a common carrier oil pipeline owned by the Ellwood Pipeline Company
- Venoco Ellwood 6-inch Onshore Oil Transfer Pipeline is composed of approximately 1,103 feet of 6-inch pipeline that transports crude from the 10-inch Line 96 to the EMT.
- EMT Loading Line consists of 12-inch and 10-inch pipe totaling approximately 3,600 feet and approximately 240 feet of an 8-inch hose.
- Ellwood Sales Gas Pipeline is a 6-inch pipeline approximately 3,600 feet in length that transports sales gas from the EOF to The Gas Company metering station.



1.4 PROJECT COMPONENTS

The following provides an overview of the various components of the proposed Project.

1.4.1 Lease Extensions of PRC 3120.1 and 3242.1 and New Drilling Wells

Pursuant to Section 6872.5 of the Public Resources Code, Venoco proposes to adjust the boundaries of its existing oil and gas leases to encompass the eastward section of the South Ellwood field as shown in Figure 4. Based upon preliminary review of the Project, it appears that the proposed Project may meet the conditions detailed in PRC 6872.5 that allow for the CSLC to approve a lease boundary extension. Specifically these are:

1. The lease boundary adjustment would effectuate a more efficient utilization of State resources.
2. The proposed project would not increase the number of platforms.
3. The proposed project would not require the construction or major modification of a refinery.
4. The proposed project is the environmentally least damaging feasible alternative for the extraction and production of the affected resources.

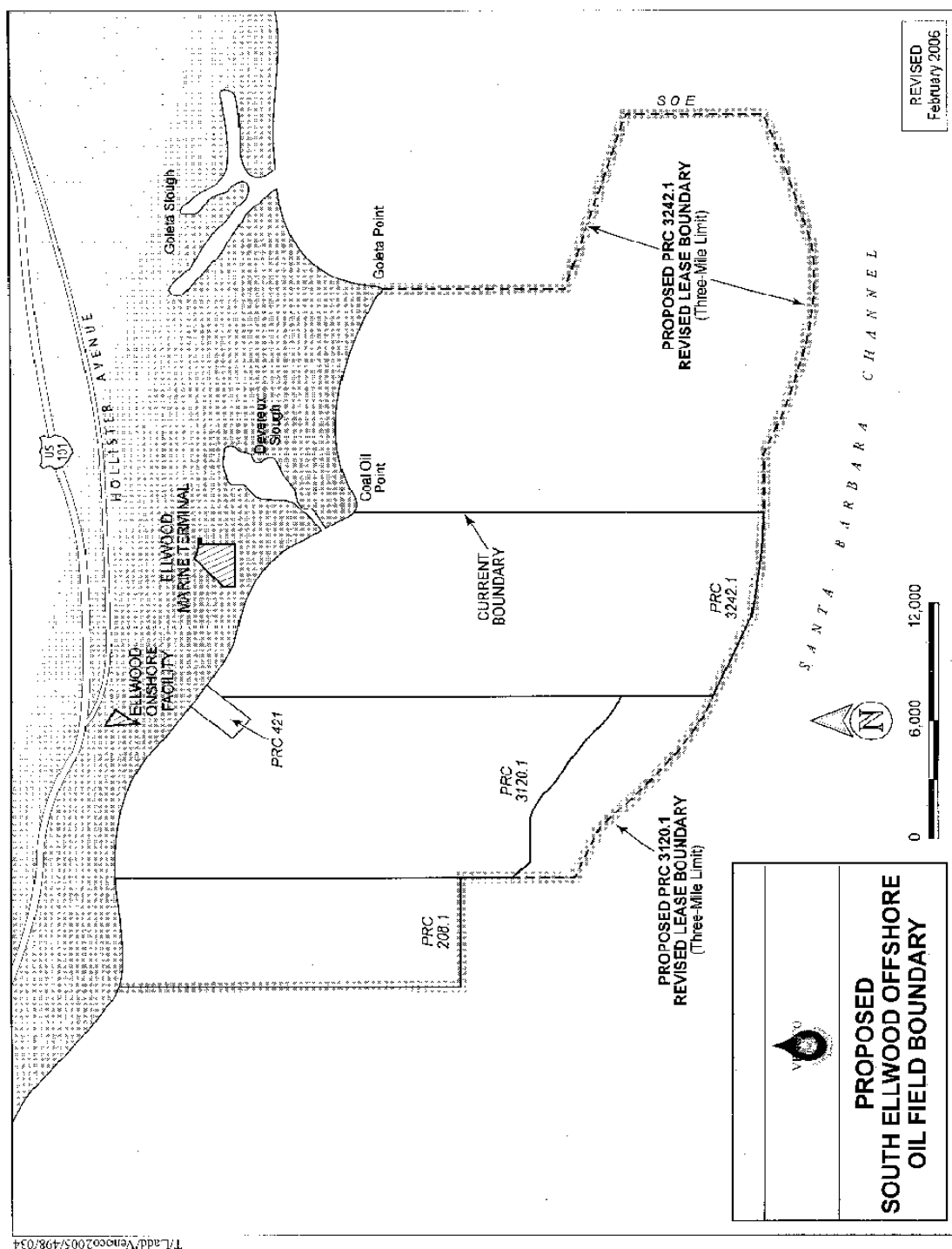
All new wells would be drilled using the existing 30 quantity wellslots and no new conductors would be required. A total of up to 40 wells would be drilled; however, the maximum number of wellslots (30) would remain the same. An example location of these wells consist of the following:

- Three infill wells on the existing PRC3120 and 3242 leases
- Seven wells on the proposed lease extensions
- Five wells in North Flank fault block,
- Two wells in the Eagle Canyon fault block
- Three wells to the Lower Sespe on PRC3120
- Twenty mechanical replacement wells

Drilling activity would commence concurrently with the facility upgrades at Ellwood. This would most likely occur between 2008 and 2010. The first wells to be drilled would be wells in the North flank and infill wells. The lease extension and Eagle Canyon wells would most likely be drilled starting in 2012. The mechanical replacement wells would commence in 2015 and would likely include one or two replacement wells per year until 2030.

Platform Holly was designed to withstand a 500-year seismic event. Recent analysis conducted by Venoco and Mobil found Platform Holly to still meet these required standards. If the CSLC requires the platform to be structurally upgraded for the lease boundary extension, Venoco would work with the CSLC to satisfy this requirement. The proposed structural up-rating calculations would take into account the new loads associated with drilling of wells in the lease extension.

At this time, it is not known what structural upgrades, if any, would be required to support the lease boundary extension. In conjunction with the preparation of an EIR, an assessment of the existing jacket structure as defined by Section 17 of API RP2A (*Planning, Designing, and Constructing Fixed Offshore Platforms*) would be performed, with the CSLC oversight. After CSLC acceptance of findings, retro-fit upgrade of the platform structure, if required, would be designed and submitted to CSLC for approval.



Based upon anticipated drilling schedule, it is expected that the Platform Holly oil output rate would peak at roughly 12,600 BOPD around 5 years after start of the project, and then decline slowly after that. The Platform water rate is expected to increase to up to about 11,300 BWPD at about 5 years and then slowly increase for the remaining life of the project. Total emulsion to shore would continue to be at or below 20,000 BPD. Platform gas production would peak at about 13 MMSCFD at about 5 years and then start to decline.

Production rates are governed by depletion of the reservoir. Ultimate life of the reservoir is subject to uncertainty, due in part to unknown variables, which include size, and ultimate yield of the reservoir, oil and gas prices, future drilling costs, lift costs, future abandonment costs, and other market conditions.

1.4.2 EOF Operations

The proposed Project would provide environmental and safety upgrades to six existing systems at the EOF: 1) Sulfur Separation, 2) CO₂ removal, 3) LTS (Low Temperature Separation), 4) Gas Compression, 5) Controls and Monitoring, and 6) LPG and NGL storage. In addition, the proposed Project would install a new power generation system incorporating waste heat recovery and retro-fit installation of low NO_x burners on the existing burner. Modifications to the EOF may be performed concurrently with installation of the new onshore oil pipeline (see Section 1.4.3 below) and work would be confined to the existing facility with no expansion beyond the current site footprint.

1.4.3 New Onshore Pipeline

As part of the proposed project, the oil produced from Platform Holly, once processed, would be transported for sale to refineries through a pipeline. The installation and use of a new onshore pipeline to connect to the All American Pipeline Limited Partnership's (AAPLP) Coastal Pipeline (All American Coastal Pipeline) at Las Flores Canyon would allow for the abandonment of the existing Ellwood Marine Terminal. Figure 5 depicts the proposed routing of the new pipeline on USGS backgrounds. The new pipeline to Las Flores Canyon would use existing Venoco, Inc. equipment and resources at the EOF to the extent practicable. "Delivery facilities" would be constructed at the AAPLP pump station in Las Flores Canyon to allow the injection of Venoco's produced oil into the 24-inch common carrier All American Coastal Pipeline for transportation to destinations downstream of the Gaviota Pump Station.

The proposed Ellwood Las Flores Pipeline System includes approximately 9 miles of 10-inch diameter pipe manufactured in accordance with API specification 5L. The pipeline would be coated with fusion bond epoxy and covered with polyethylene outer wrap tape. Raychem shrink sleeves, or equivalent, would be applied to all pipe field joints. The pipeline would be cathodically protected and would have motor operated/remotely monitored block valves and associated check valves.

To minimize possible impacts to sensitive coastal resources and to reduce the level of post construction restoration efforts, the pipeline would be routed within existing road rights-of-way and adjacent to existing water, gas, and electric utility services for an approximate 90 percent of its length. There is an existing SoCal Gas pipeline corridor along much of the proposed pipeline route, and where appropriate, it is proposed to locate the new pipeline as close to the SoCal Gas pipelines as allowed, by existing right-of-way agreements and Federal and State regulations.

About 2.7 miles of the pipeline route passes through existing orchards or fallow fields. It is intended to route the new pipeline utilizing existing orchard service roads so as to minimize impact to any existing trees.

The Ellwood Las Flores Pipeline System would begin within, or immediately adjacent to, the EOF at a 10-inch scraper trap with a 16-inch launcher barrel. It would be connected into the existing 10-inch pipeline, which is currently utilized by Venoco, Inc. to ship oil to the EMT storage tanks. The new 10-inch diameter pipeline would be installed within the existing pipe rack and Line 96 ROW to a point immediately outside of, and adjacent to, the secondary EOF entrance gate, located to the East of the main plant facility. A horizontal directional drill would be used to cross the railroad tracks, Highway 101, to a point in Calle Real, a the Highway 101 frontage road.

Once the pipeline is in Calle Real, the route would then traverse fallow fields (former avocado orchards) and cross via directional drilling the two fingers of Dos Pueblos Canyon Creek. Block valves would be installed on the upstream and downstream side of these creek crossings.

The route would follow existing gas pipeline rights-of-way across an avocado orchard where it would again be placed within an existing roadbed. At El Capitan Ranch, it would be directionally drilled across the stream bed (Cañada Del Capitan) and campgrounds. It would then cross open grazing lands and be placed within existing roadways across Cañada Del Corral to its terminus at the delivery facility.

Mainline Block Valves (MBVs) would be installed at the start of the pipeline (at the EOF facility) and at the terminus with AAPL. In general, 49 CFR 195.260 additionally requires mainline block valves at each side of water crossings that are more than 100 feet wide. As a consequence, additional block valves would also be installed west of Tecolote Creek, at each end of the directional drill crossing under Dos Pueblo Canyon and Seville Road, and another pair of block valves would also be installed on each side Cañada Del Capitan.

A pipeline leak detection system would be installed. It is proposed to utilize a pressure and temperature compensated flow-metering system with meters at each end of the pipeline. In addition, low pressure switches would be installed to monitor for low pressure in the pipeline. The inlet and outlet flow rates would be computed and compared to each other continuously by a PLC or computer. In the event of a pre-determined deviation between the inlet and outlet flows, or a substantial loss of pressure at either end, the pipeline would be automatically shutdown and blocked in.

Once started, the pipeline installation project would require approximately four months to complete, typically proceeding 300 to 500 feet per day.

1.4.4 Offshore Improvements and Platform Holly

New Power Cable and Waterline Repair

When Platform Holly was first designed, the sub-sea cable was rated for 200A at 16.5kV. Over time this cable has been derated to 185A. Currently, Holly draws 115 amps at 16.5kV under normal operation. New upgrades on the platform would raise the required power on the platform. These upgrades include conversion of the power required to support drilling from natural gas to electricity. Power for the drill rig would come from EOF via an upgraded sub-sea cable. It is anticipated Holly would require 310A from the current sub-sea cable. Because of the increased current draw, a new sub-sea cable needs to be installed.